Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

but the main proposition is, it seems to me, as thoroughly demonstrated as any physiological or pathological matter can be. There are no speculations or unfounded theories admitted; experiments, observations and results. I should be pleased to know if others have tried such experiments.—T. J. BURRILL.

Forest Notes.—While on a recent trip in the Boston Mountains, I found *Acer rubrum* growing several hundred feet above the drainage of the surrounding country on sandy, dry ridges. It surprised me because I had never found this species growing in the river bottoms of this region where *Acer dasycarpum* is quite common.

I had always thought that *Acer rubrum* was confined to the low country. I found *A. saccharinum* growing in the same situations.

Carya myristicæformis was found, for the first time in this State, last summer, in the Red River bottom above Fulton, and this summer, it was observed in great abundance in South-Eastern Arkansas, from about Pine Bluff almost to the south boundary, growing with *Carya aquatica* in low situations. The nut of this species is about the size of a pecan, and is edible. It is called swamp hickory by the natives, and in some localities "conscript hickory-nut," by the darkies.

Planera aquatica is distributed throughout Eastern and Southern Arkansas.

Quercus Michauxii is the principal species of the white oaks found in South-Eastern Arkansas. It assumes majestic proportions, some specimens having a diameter of 19 feet.

A specimen of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, 7 inches in diameter, and 30 feet high, was observed in the vicinity of Little Rock. The tree was full of fruit, and the identification thus made easy and certain.

We were surprised by not seeing any of the *Magnolias* in South-Eastern Arkansas, as we had expected to find several species.

Pinus Tæda grows in Arkansas as far north as Little Rock. This species and *P. mitis* are the members of this genus we have found in the State.—F. L. HARVEY, *Fayetteville, Ark.*

Hieracium aurantiacum.—Mr. Meehan on page 265 of the current number of the Gazette, in speaking of *Hieracium aurantiacum L.* (*Crepis*), desires that stations may be recorded. In volume V. of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, page 32, I recorded its first appearance in this State. This was in 1874. Since then I have observed it every year, but have not seen in it any decided tendency to increase. As it is proliferous at the base, it would seem well calculated to spread. It has been found by Mr. Arnold Green, Mr. Thomas Battey and myself at various points in this State. I have a location for it here in the city of Providence, in one corner only of a hayfield, from which it has extended into the street. The lot, although nominally in the city, is in effect far removed from the town proper. It is always possible to collect here a number of plants, and I usually keep a stock for distribution.—W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

Andropogon and Amarantaceæ.—As you correctly remark, it looks queer to see the genus *Andropogon* among the *Amarantaceæ*, as